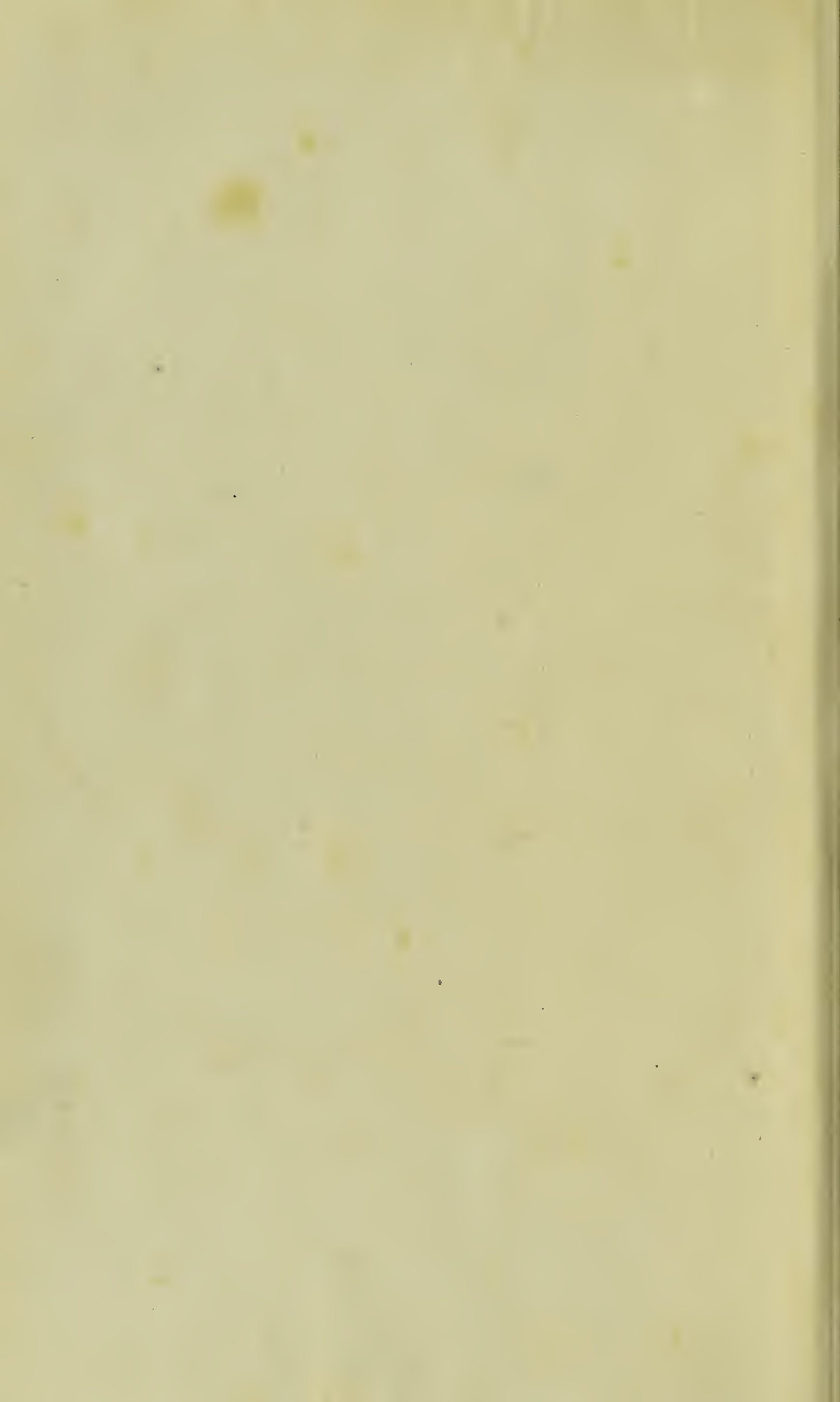


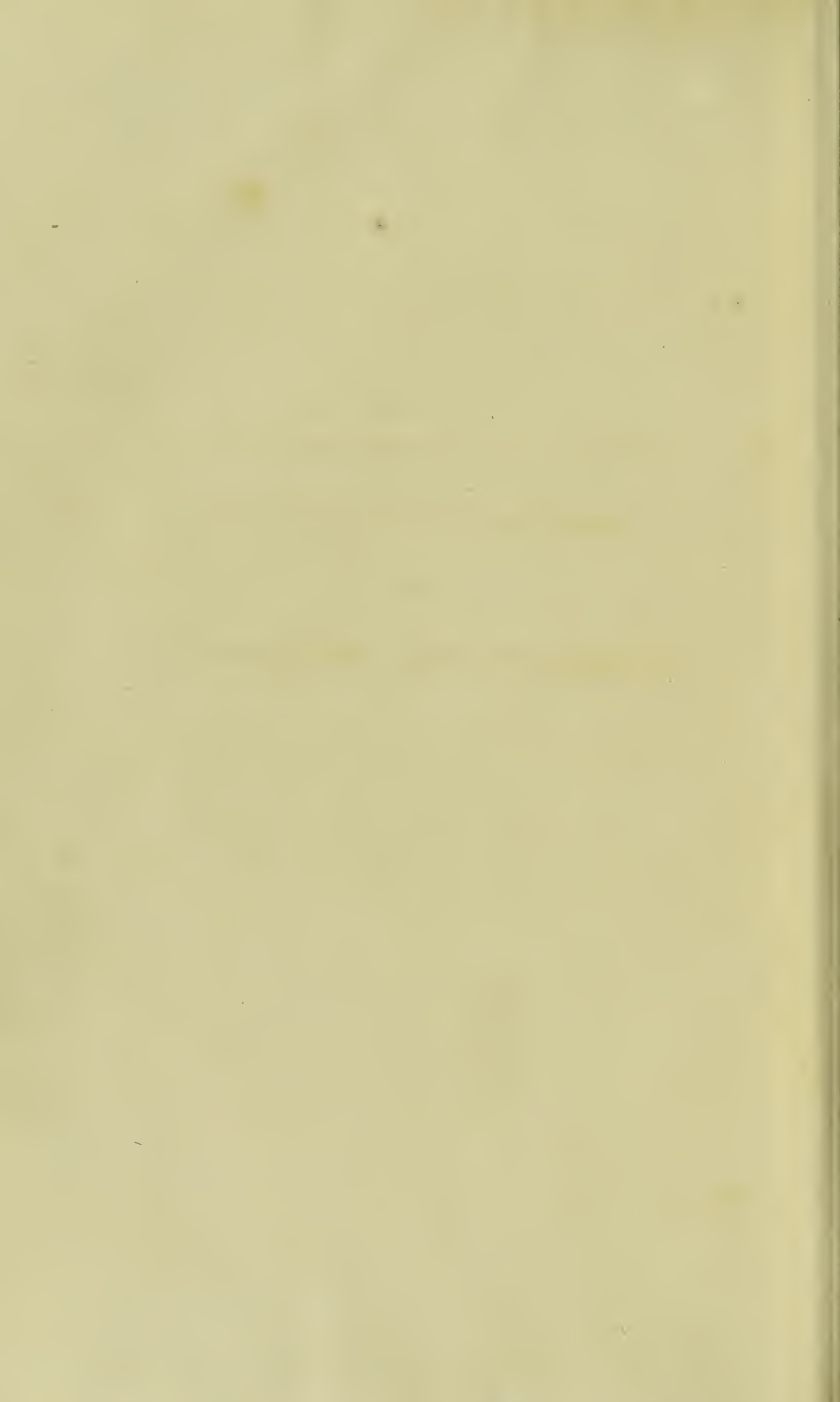


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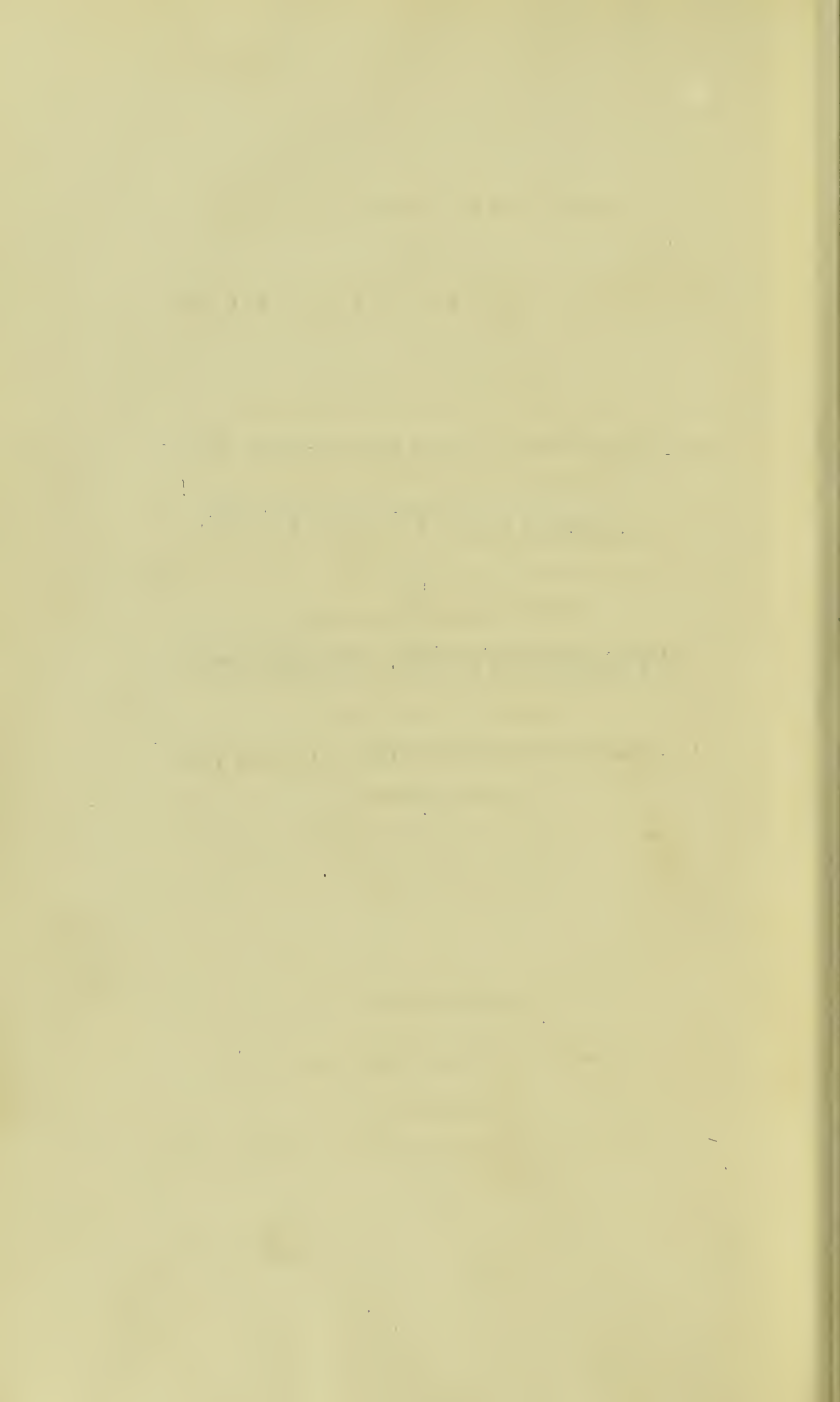
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DISPUTATIO INAUGURALIS,
DE
SCARLATINÆ SEQUELIS.



DISPUTATIO INAUGURALIS,
DE
SCARLATINÆ SEQUELIS,

QUAM,

ANNUENTE SUMMO NUMINE,

EX AUCTORITATE REVERENDI ADMODUM VIRI,

D. GEORGII BAIRD, SS. T. P.

ACADEMIÆ EDINBURGENÆ PRÆFECTI;

NECNON

AMPLISSIMI SENATUS ACADEMICI CONSENSU,
ET NOBILISSIMÆ FACULTATIS MEDICÆ DECRETO ;

Pro Gradu Doctoris,

SUMMISQUE IN MEDICINA HONORIBUS AC PRIVILEGIIS,
RITE ET LEGITIME CONSEQUENDIS ;

ERUDITORUM EXAMINI SUBJICIT

GEORGIUS GULIELMUS STEDMAN,

Ex India Occidentali,

SOCIETATUM SPECULATIVÆ,

REGIÆQUE MEDICÆ EDINENSIS,

SOCIUS EXTRAORDINARIUS,

ET UTRIUSQUE NUPER

PRÆSES ANNUUS.

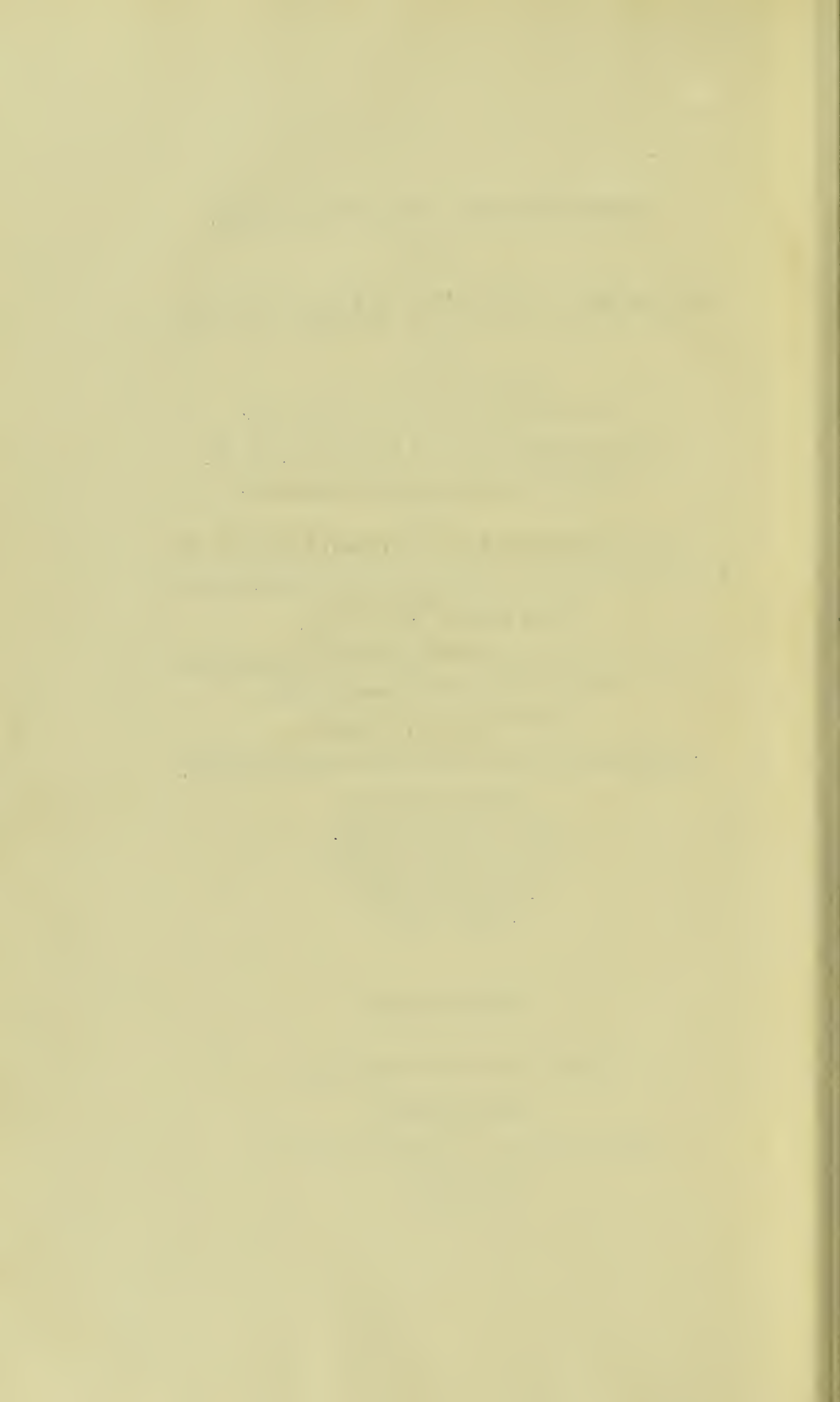
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EDINBURGI :

EXCUDERANT JAC. BALLANTYNE ET SOCIJ.

M.DCCCXXI.

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PATRI SUO CARISSIMO,
GULIELMO STEDMAN, M: D:

HAS PAGINAS
SUMMA REVERENTIA

DICAT,
FILIUS AUCTOR.



JOANNI THOMSON, M: D:

SOCIETATIS REGIÆ EDINENSIS SOCIO ;

IN ALMA ACADEMIA EDINBURGENA,

CHIRURGIÆ MILITARIS PROFESSORI ;

REGII CHIRURGORUM COLLEGII EDINENSIS,

NUPER CHIRURGIÆ PROFESSORI ;

SOCIETATIS REGIÆ MEDICÆ EDINBURGENÆ,

SOCIO HONORARIO ;

&c. &c.

VIRO, HAUD MINUS, DOMI FORISQUE,

SCRIPTIS EJUS EXIMIIS, ET INGENII ACUMINE,

CLARO,

QUAM AMICIS CONCIVIBUSQUE,

OB VIRTUTES MULTAS, MORUMQUE COMITATEM,

DILECTO,

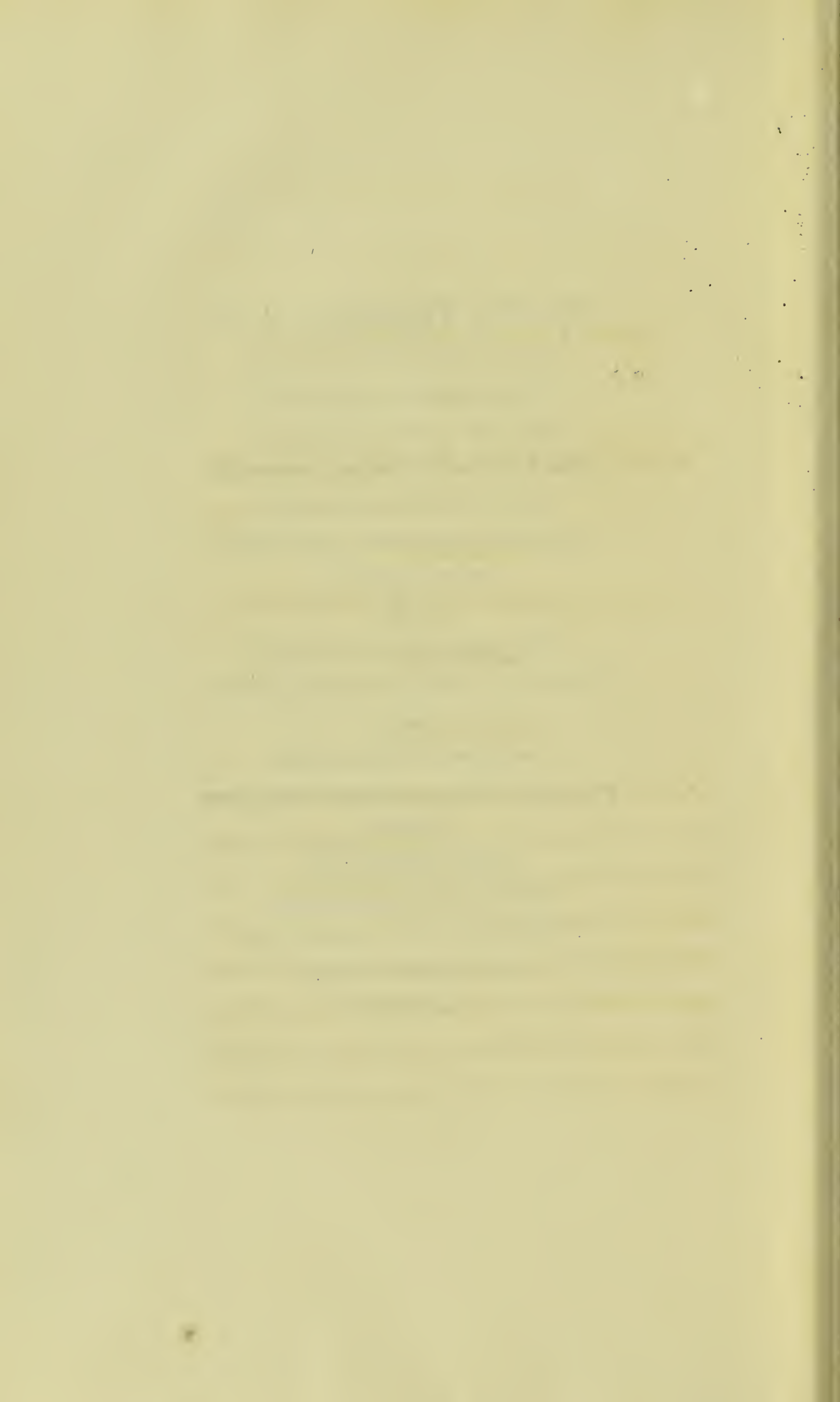
HOC OPUSCULUM,

OBSERVANTIÆ ET ADMIRATIONIS,

PARVUM, SED SINCERUM TESTIMONIUM,

LUBENTISSIME OFFERT,

AUCTOR.



DISPUTATIO INAUGURALIS,
DE
SCARLATINÆ SEQUELIS.

AUCTORE GEORGIO GULIELMO STEDMAN.

HISTORIA.

NOMINE Scarlatinæ Sequelæ, non eos solum morbos complector qui cuticulæ decidenti succedunt, sed eos etiam qui flagrante febre eveniunt, et ab ea originem ducunt. Quanquam affectiones magis minusve graves, pro habitu ægri, et morbi violentia, omnes febres primarias subsequi possunt, sæpius tamen febribus exanthematicis, et gravissimæ, ni fallor, Scar-

latinæ succrescunt. Hæc pestis in tres species, simplicem, anginosam, et malignam, ducitur; sequelas, autem, ipsa Scarlatina tristiores quæque ex his habere potest. Post cuticulæ defluvium, febricula, nocte fere major, maneque minor, sæpe perstat. Medicamentis alvum aut urinam moventibus plerumque profligatur, et æger sensim ad sanitatem redit. Sæpe tamen, dum negligitur, affectus periculosiores oriuntur, aut subito superveniunt antequam ars medica aliquid efficere potest. Cuticulæ defluvium quo Scarlatina finitur aliquando tantum est, ut membranulæ pergamenam referentes, et interdum ipsi ungues rejiciantur. Capilli etiam aliquando fluunt, et cutis sensus plus æquo vividus ægrum multum vexat.¹ Binos pueros J: P: FRANK commemorat, quibus cutis post Scarlatinam adeo sensibilis fuerit, ut in nulla

¹ Armstrong, On Scarlet Fever, p: 39.

fere corporis parte, vel levissimum contactum, sine magno dolore, ferre potuissent.¹

Febre adhuc flagrante, variæ partes turgente sanguine haud raro distenduntur, pulmo præsertim, cerebrum, oculi, aures, cutis, jecur; ad hæc articulorum inflammationes doloresque rheumatici accedunt.² Pulmo sæpissime in stadio caloris, sed aliquando post febrem afficitur, tunc autem anasarcam aliosque hydropes inflammatio aut comitatur aut sequitur.³ Signa cerebri inflammati vel turgentis varia sunt; sopor plus minusve profundus, aut delirium ferox in comâ transiturum. Sopor distentionesque nervorum nonnunquam inter initia, et ante ullum alium morbi indicium, eveniunt. Nec in Scarlatina tantum, sed etiam in Variola, et Rubeola,

¹ J: P: Frank, De Curandis Hominum Morbis, tom: III, p: 73. Von Rosenstein, On the Diseases of Children, p: 162. ² Rush, Medical Inquiries and Observations, tom: I, p: 140. Parry, Elements of Pathology, p: 153, et 389. J: P: Frank, De Curand: Hom: Morb: tom: III, p: 73. ³ Morton, Pyretologia, Exercitatio tertia, p: 73.

idem observatur. Dum hi nempe morbi publice grassarentur, distentiones in pueris lethales, sine ulla faucium aut cutis inflammatione, quidam auctores se vidisse confirmant.¹

Morbi cerebri qui Scarlatinam toties comitantur, variis formis, animi nimirum demissi, doloris capitis, pervigilii, vel delirii, febre finita manent, aut post intervallum improvisi adoriuntur. Phrenitis, teste WILLAN, unam, duas, aut tres hebdomadas perstare potest. Epilepsiam a cerebro sanguine turgente ortam, Scarlatinæ subjunctam, eruditus PARRY notavit. "I have seen it form one link in the chain of excessive determinations following Scarlatina, of which articular inflammation, hæmorrhage from the kidneys, and anasarca constituted the preceding links."²

¹ Armstrong, On Scarlet Fever, p: 102. ² Clarke, On Fevers, &c. p: 362, 364. Fothergill, Works, (cura Lett-som) tom: I, p: 356. Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, tom: I, p: 608, 609. Hamilton, On Purgative Medicines, p: 51. Willan, On the Diseases of London, p: 47.

Jecinoris in Scarlatina inflammati exemplum invenire non potui. In stadio tamen caloris nonnunquam evenisse, clarus ARMSTRONG auctor est. Ineunte morbo, oculi aliquando inflammantur, quod idem etiam post febrem fit, præsertim in strumosis.¹

Pulmonem sanguine distentum varia signa ostendunt. Inflammatio pleuræ, vel membranæ bronchorum, vel ipsius pulmonis, et aliquando hæmoptysis vel phthisis ex hac causa oriri videntur.² Strumoso habitu præditi, ex tuberculis in pulmone latentibus, phthisi maxime proclives sunt. Phthisi Pulmonali affinis interdum Tabes Mesenterica strumosos homines afficit. Congestum sanguinem ambæ, hæc in abdomine, illa in thorace scaturientem, pro causa agnoscunt. Faucium inflammatio, in asperam nonnunquam arteriam

¹ Armstrong, On Scarlet Fever, p: 16: 26. Willan, On Cutaneous Diseases, p: 271. ² Rush, Medical Inquiries and Observations, tom: I, p: 143.

descendens, Cynanchem Trachealem efficit, vel in canalem Eustachianum, abscessus et surditatem, vel in œsophagum, interdum gangrænam excitat.¹

Alvi fluxus, haud raro Scarlatinæ comes, a sanguine in tunica mucosa intestinorum redundante et congesto oriri verisimile est. Diarrhœa, discedentis morbi signum, nunc fausto nunc malo effectu evenit, aliquando sequela periculosissima est.²

Ulcera et abscessus in variis corporis partibus subinde apparent. Abscessus in collo, et in gula, ulceraque in summis digitis, Scarlatinæ subjuncta RUSH se vidisse testatur. Ulcera etiam in faucibus, in palati velo, et in angulo oris nascuntur, vel linguam pustulis

¹ Bateman, Reports on the Diseases of London, p: 191. Currie, Medical Reports, tom: II, p: 436. Fothergill, Works, tom: I, p: 353. ² Burserius, Practice of Medicine, tom: II, p: 381, 400. Morton, Pyretologia, Exercitatio tertia, p: 83.

exasperant. Ossa faciei, ex quorundam auctorum testimonio, aliquando in cariem et dissolutionem degenerant.¹ Pus etiam interdum in aure interna colligitur, unde ossicula vitia-
ta rejiciuntur.² Erysipelas, in gangrænam abiturum, genas, haud raro, post Scarlatinam invadit.³

Urina cruenta non infrequens sequela est, quam Rubeolam etiam statim excepsisse clarus PARRY ostendit.⁴ Fluxus sanguinis ex ore et ex naribus, aliis auctoribus fausti, aliis infausti, pro specie nimirum morbi diversa, prædicantur.⁵

¹ Rush, Med: Inq: and Observ: tom: I, p: 140, 143. De Haen, Ratio Medendi Continuat: tom: I, p: 134. Burserius, tom: II, p: 393. Willan, On Cutaneous Diseases, p: 277. Clarke, On Fevers, &c. p: 209. Huxham, On Malignant Ulcerous Sore Throat, p: 24. ² Edinburgh Medical Commentaries, tom: V, p: 388. ³ Willan, On the Diseases of London, p: 223. ⁴ Blackall, On Dropsies. Trans: of a Soc: for improving Med: and Chirurg: Knowledge, tom: III, p: 167. Parry, Elements of Pathology, p: 153, 389. ⁵ J: P: Frank, De Curand: Hom: Morb: tom: III, p: 83. Burserius, tom: II, p: 381, 400.

Hydrope posthabito, nullus Scarlatinæ effectus periculosior est, quam glandularum salivam secernentium inflammatio. Hæ glandulæ, vel ineunte morbo, vel post finitum, implicatæ, aliquando sine ulla valetudinis mutatione, diu tumescunt, et sine suppuratione sanari possunt. Sæpe tamen post aliquas hebdomadas pus intus colligitur, unde sensim, vel ad solitam magnitudinem redeunt, vel æger diu vexatus tandem exstinguitur.¹

Tumorem testiculorum, clarus HEBERDEN, phlegmones cutem occupantes, expertus WITHERING, Scarlatinam excepisse demonstrant.² Alvus haud raro pertinaciter stricta manet, et interdum æger hoc malo assumitur.³

¹ Von Rosenstein, On the Diseases of Children, p: 162. Burserius, tom: II, p: 393. Vogel, Academ: Prælect: p: 113, 114. Huxham, On Malignant Ulcerous Sore Throat, p: 46, 47. ² Heberden, Comment: p: 20. Withering, On Scarlet Fever, p: 24. ³ Hamilton, On Purgative Medicines, p: 60.

Serum in cerebri ventriculos, post Phrenitidem quæ Scarlatinam aut comitatur aut sequitur, sæpe depluit. Pus etiam in summo cerebro post Scarlatinam semel inventum est.¹

Absoluta rariarum sequelarum recensione, ad frequentiores jam transibo.

Anasarca, quæ toties Scarlatinam sequitur, nunc in capite, nunc in pedibus incipit, totius nempe corporis affectio. A pedibus tumor sensim per crura et femora ascendit, abdomen ampliatur, et manu percussum fluctuat. Dorsum, præsertim ad lumbos, aliquando tumet. Brachia interdum intumescunt, cruribus tamen rarius. Crescente in aliis partibus tumore, major majorque fit in facie, cujus totus aspectus albidus et aquosus est ; oculi hebescent, palpebræ distenduntur, inferiorque etiam livescit. In maribus, præputium, sæpe,

¹ Trans: of the American and Philosoph: Soc: held at Philadelphia, tom: IV, p: 435.

humore refertum, eo inflatur, ut diruptionis periculum videretur. Difficultas tandem spirandi adest, æger irrequietus est, et interdum, nisi corpore erecto, spirare nequit. Tussis haud raro adjungitur. Pulsus interim fere semper celer, exilis, et quasi oppressus est; cutis inarescit; urina, plerumque fætida et rufa, aliquid furfuri simile demittit. Æger siti vexatus cibum fastidit; nonnunquam mingendi desiderio cruciatus, magno conatu parum exprimit, vel urina plane supprimitur. Alvus haud infrequenter pigra, valida purgantia poscit. Si morbus non levatur, omnia mala augentur, difficultas spirandi intenditur, tussis ingravescit, tumores perstant, ægerque omnibus, vel hydrothoracis, vel ascitis signis oppressus, miserrime moritur. Aliquando ex astricta alvo vomitus periculosus instat, et ventriculus tandem adeo irritabilis fit, ut ne mitissimus quidem liquor reti-

neri potest. His malis diu perstantibus, vires ægri vomitu assiduo franguntur, et vita extinguitur. Sæpe tamen ex signis supra memoratis pauca tantum simul adsunt. Anasarca, exempli gratia, sine quovis alio morbo, nisi alvo et urina solito paululum parcioribus, aut ascite adjecto, sine ullo præter naturam pectoris affectu. Alvus non semper tarda est, sed in omnibus quæ vidi exemplis urina rubebat. Morbus interdum, si levior sit, aut sudore, aut urinæ profluvio, aut alvi fluxu, sua sponte resolvitur, raro alias naturæ tantum beneficio sanatus.

Hydropes qui Scarlatinam sequuntur multum inter se, pro temporum locorumque ratione, discrepare videntur. Sententias de hac re admodum diversas scriptores medici ediderunt; parvi hydropes momenti alii, alii maxime periculosos affirmantes. Variis intervallis Scarlatinæ succedunt, sæpissime inter octavum decimumque, ex rubore finito, diem; interdum

tertia, quartave, ab initio morbi, hebdomada.¹
Anasarcæ quarta jam hebdomada absentis
nullum amplius extare periculum, eruditus
WELLS significat.²

PATHOLOGIA.

MORBORUM Scarlatinæ subjunctorum, plerique, ex habitu corporis irritabili, febre orto, pendere videntur. Huic causæ, sanguinis profluvium, inflammationem, alvi fluxus, aliosque effectus, commode referre possumus. Quidam profecto scriptores medici, tumores in glandulis salivam excernentibus, a resorp-

¹ Edinburgh Medical Comment: tom: V, p: 382. Vogel, Academ: Prælect: p: 113. J: P: Frank, De Curand: Hom: Morb: tom: III, p: 75. Willan, On Cutaneous Diseases, p: 227. ² Trans: of a Soc: for improving Med: and Chirurg: Knowledge, tom: III, p: 167.

ta ex ore, naribus, faucibusque acrimonia ori-
ri putaverunt; et plerique, corpori post fe-
brem imbecillo, et extremis vasis resolutis, un-
de serum facile effundatur, anasarcam, cæter-
osque hydropes, tribuere. Qui talem, de proxi-
ma morbi causa, sententiam habuerunt, non
mirum est eos putasse, medicamentis pri-
mum alvum et urinam moventibus, ad humo-
rem discutiendum, et stimulantibus postea, ad
vires corroborandas, ægros optime sanari pos-
se. Nuper tamen, sententiam hanc et meden-
di rationem pariter in dubium revocantes,
opinionem longe diversam, et magis, me ju-
dice, verisimilem, alii medici protulerunt. Mi-
nime quidem a debilitate aut resolutione va-
sorum serum effundi, sed a nimia, potius, ex
sanguine irruente, plenitudine, quæ tali rursus
exinanitione imminuatur.

Sequelas igitur Scarlatinæ, generatim, san-
guinis impetu post febrem aucto, et distribu-
tione abnormi, oriri puto. Hinc sæpe inflam-

matio, et in spatiis internis seri proluvies, quæ rursus sanguinis impetum, vel mitigat, vel sedat. Si mitigat tantum, longa inflammatio longusque hydrops subsequuntur. Si sedat, morbus sensim sua sponte resolvitur. Humoris igitur effusio, ipsius naturæ remedium, exinanitionem, tanquam veram sanitatis viam, haud obscure significat. Argumenta, quæ mihi hanc sententiam confirmare videntur, nunc ordine proferam.

1. Morbi primarii indoles. Scarlatina nimirum ipsa, inflammationi maxime affinis, summa corporis irritatione stipatur. Cutis ex ea sanguine turget, et erythemate manifesto afficitur.

2. Aliorum hydropum causæ. Sæpissime robusti homines, et optima valetudine præditi, ex intemperantia quadam graviore, aut ex frigore, cui se æstuentes commiserint, subito hydrope corripuntur. Egregie de hac re ab illustri PARRY notatur, “It is worthy of ob-

servation, that dropsy is often evidently produced, and, when existing, aggravated, by many of the circumstances which are known to increase the momentum of the blood. Thus ascites and anasarca often follow hard drinking, though there is no disease of the heart or liver. So also anasarca is frequently caused or increased by hot weather, and hot clothing. Nay, I have often seen, in anasarca of the lower extremities, the leg which was nearest the fire swell more than the other. On the contrary, such swellings are diminished by external cold."¹ Cum aliis igitur hydropibus inflammatio subjiciatur, cur non iis etiam qui Scarlatinæ succrescunt? Seri præterea proluvia ex pneumonia, phrenitide, aliisque inflammationibus, sæpe observamus, neque infirmato corpori, sed nimis incitato, tribuimus;

¹ Parry, Elements of Pathology, p: 146.

quare aliam causam in Scarlatina, cui toties inflammatio adjungitur, fingere debemus?

3. Ipsarum sequelarum indoles et varietates. Signa, cum in plerisque ex his, tum maxime in hydropibus, cordis arteriarumque incitationem denotant. Inflammatio in variis corporis partibus sæpe adjicitur. Vestigia in cadaveribus lustrata eandem demonstrant; neque video quomodo subitas morbi conversiones, quæ interdum huic valetudini contingant, alia ratione, nisi inflammationis, aut illi proximæ sanguinis distributionis abnormis, explicare possumus. Multa equidem in libris medicorum memorantur exempla, quibus anasarca aliisve hydropibus laborantes, tumore improvise evanescente, ingenti capitis dolore, pupillarum resolutione, et nervorum distentionibus, afficerentur, quæ omnia, hydrope redeunte, protinus et ex toto cessaverint. Harum mutationum, ex impetu sanguinis aucto, et materia exinde præter natu-

ram deposita, facilis explicatio est: qualis ex vasorum exhalantium imbecillitate, aut vi resorbendi imminuta esse potest, non video.

Postremo, minime prætermittendum est, opinionem, cui adversor, non ubique, sed maxime in hac nostra regione valere, nam externi medici alias causas præter imbecillitatem agnoscunt. Quod, ne longum faciam, ex solis clari FRANK monumentis confirmare sufficiat.

“Ipse vero hic, acutus fere, a Scarlatina hydrops, nunc, cum sat manifestis inflammatoriæ febris reliquiis incedit, nunc, debilitatem a morbo inductam majorem prodit, nunc, ex nimia lymphatici systematis irritabilitate, vel ex spasmodico cutis habitu, nunc vero, ex saburris, imo ventre collectis, frequentissime vero, ex suppressa transpiratione, originem repetit.”¹

¹ J: P: Frank, De Curand: Hom: Morb: tom: III, p: 76.

MEDENDI RATIO.

Quo potissimum Scarlatinæ sequelas evitemus, primario morbo mature et summa diligentia occurrendum est ; huic enim minus feliciter curato omnis fortasse sequela merito tribui potest. Si febris igitur gravior institerit, ætatis ægri, et virium, et habitus corporis ratione habita, sanguis nunquam non mittendus est. Si signa leviora sint, frigidario, et quiete, et abstinencia, contenti esse possumus. Finita febre, æger in media temperie tenendus est, frigore simul et æstu, quippe quæ sanguifera vasa pariter incitent, evitatis. Frigus revalescenti corpori temere admissum, sequentium malorum a nonnullis fere unicum æstimatur irritamentum ; sed peccat hæc opinio nimia latitudine, plurimos enim quotidie videmus affectos, qui nunquam huic causæ ob-

jicerentur. Cibus interim levis et concocti facilis imperandus est. Alvus et urina, sæpe post Scarlatinam deficientes, sedulo expediendæ. Hydropum curatio, pro gravitate signorum moderari, debet. Si anasarca tantum modica adest, si pulsus neque celer, neque validus est, nec calor magnus, nec respiratio difficilis, medicamenta quæ alvum et urinam movent maxime conveniunt. Hujus causa recte adhibetur Hydrargyri Submurias, Jalapæ radici, ad leviores hydropes profligandos, junctus, Gambogiæ, vel Scammoniaë, ad graviores; quibus etiam Elaterium probe accommodatum est. Quo facilius alvus ter quaterve indies expurgetur, crebra et exigua copia hæc remedia administrentur. Si venter præter modum constipetur, quod interdum anasarcae levissimæ contingit, enemata valida injicienda sunt; si vomitus quoque et ventriculus irritabilis adjiciantur, nunquam omittenda.

Ex urinam moventibus, Digitalis Purpurea et Scilla Maritima lenioribus medicamentis recte anteponuntur, cum hujus liquoris fluxus copiosus res maxime salutaris sit, et interdum difficilis. Digitalis variis formis usurpatur, sed nunc inter omnes fere constat maxime proficere liquidam. Possumus vel Infuso vel Tinctura uti. Pares portiones Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi, et Tincturæ Digitalis, parvis copiis identidem datæ, admodum prosunt. Scilla quoque Maritima egregium est, præsertim si vomitum leniter ciet; quod cum clarus HOME primum, casu quodam, reperisset, ad hydropum postea curationem haud infeliciter transtulit.¹

Ad minores hydropes tollendos hæc quidem abunde sufficient. In gravioribus autem, ubi æger inquietus difficulter spirat, ubi

¹ Home, Clinical Experiments, p: 387.

pulsus quasi opprimitur, et ingens seri proluvies est, purgantia et urinam excitantia, vel omnino fallunt, vel successu tantum non carentia, medici, ægroti, familiarium animos longa sollicitudine exercent. Remedium huic valetudini idoneum, diu desideratum, tandem inventum est. Sanguinis missionem hydropicis, multo judicio, magnaque utilitate, BLACKALL primus inter recentiores imperavit; dein ABERCROMBY idem felici eventu expertus est, post quem alii multi frequenti usu confirmarunt.¹ Sanguinem in hydropibus Scarlatinam sequentibus summo beneficio detractum, ipse vidi, neque quempiam esse credo, qui hanc curationem cum priore comparaverit, quin hanc illi optima ratione anteponat. Hujus commoda hæc sunt. Pul-

¹ Blackall, On Dropsies. Abercromby, Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.

sum, primum, tardio-rem, eundemque molliorem et plenior-rem reddit. Spirandi deinde difficultatem, aut mitigat aut omnino tollit; ad hæc, inquietudinem, et nimiam sentiendi mobilitatem, quæ toties ægrum fatigant, minuit, somnumque conciliat; denique, ut urina copiosius medicamentis eliciatur, salutariter efficit. Sanguinem potius ex brachio, unde corpus maxime afficitur, quam per hirudines, aut cucurbitulas, detrah-ere debemus. Quod si, ob tumorem, aliisve causis, hoc minus licuerit, hirudines pectori affigere possumus. Sanguis missus, perinde ac in vulgari inflammatione, crustam coriaceam, superficiem excavatam, et serum albidum turbidumque, sæpe ostendit. Validum hoc remedium duplici ratione juvare potest; aut enim, sanguinis impetu subacto, turgentia vasa directo expedit, aut medicamentis urinam moventibus auxiliando, ex longinquo levat. Quomodo hoc fit ignoratur, ita fieri certum est.

Fortasse simili modo confert quo in Enteritide, ubi purgantia principio frustra administrata, post sanguinem plene detractum, facile alvum solvunt.

Cum remedia supra memorata ad morbum debellandum sufficient, de balneo vel tepidario, quæ interdum utilia sunt, et de multis aliis, quæ aliquando usurpantur, auxiliis, disserere minus necessarium est, neque de aliarum sequelarum curatione quicquid adjicio, cum ab ea, quæ primariis morbis iis affinibus conveniat, nihil discrepare videtur.

FINIS.

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the science and art of medicine and the health of the people. It is composed of members who are physicians, dentists, nurses, and other health workers. The Association is organized into sections and departments, each of which is responsible for a specific area of medical practice. The Association's primary concern is the advancement of the medical profession and the improvement of the health of the community. It does this by publishing the Journal of the American Medical Association, which is a leading authority on medical practice. The Association also sponsors various educational programs and conferences for its members. In addition, it works to improve the standards of medical practice and to protect the public interest. The Association's efforts are supported by the contributions of its members and by the generosity of the public.

The Journal of the American Medical Association is a weekly publication that contains a wealth of information for the medical profession. It includes articles on the latest medical research, reports on the activities of the medical profession, and news of the health of the community. The Journal is a valuable resource for all medical workers, and it is a must-read for anyone who is interested in the medical profession. The Journal is published by the American Medical Association, which is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the science and art of medicine and the health of the people.

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